

CAPSULE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey No.: CAR-170 (PACS 3) Construction Date: circa 1920
Name: Banning Property I
Location: 20820 Dover Bridge Road, Tanyard Vicinity, Caroline County

Private/Private Residence/Occupied/Fair/Not Accessible

Description:

The Banning Property I is a 2-story, 2-bay, wood-frame Four Square-style house on the north side of Dover Bridge Road in the Tanyard Vicinity, Caroline County. Constructed circa 1920, the building is massed-plan with an enclosed front porch, an east elevation addition, and an enclosed rear porch. There are four outbuildings associated with the building, including a barn, granary, and hen house, constructed circa 1920, and a modern pump house.

Significance:

Dorsey and Elizabeth Banning purchased 27.1 hectares (67 acres) of land on the north side of Dover Bridge Road and a tract of marshland from Elizabeth A. Pearson in 1918. Soon after the purchase, the Bannings built the house and outbuildings. In 1981 the land was divided, the lot immediately surrounding the "Banning Personal Dwelling," comprised of less the 0.2 hectares (0.5 acres), was conveyed by Ruby L. Saulsbury as the executor of the estate of Dorsey Banning to Betty Joy Jones and Edwin L. Jones, Sr. Betty and Edwin Jones are the current owners of the Banning Property, which consists of the circa 1920 house and outbuildings.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form
MD 331 - Dover Bridge over Choptank River

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

1. Name: (indicate preferred name)

historic Banning Property I (preferred)

and/or common Jones Property

2. Location:

street & number 20820 Dover Bridge Road

n/a not for publication

city, town Tanyard ☒ vicinity of

congressional district

state Maryland

county Caroline

3. Classification:

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	

4. Owner of Property: (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Betty Joy Jones and Edwin L. Jones, Sr.

street & number 20820 Dover Bridge Road

telephone no.:

city, town Preston

state and zip code MD 21665-1603

5. Location of Legal Description

Caroline County Clerk of Courts Office, Caroline County Courthouse, Room 104

liber MCB 211

street & number Market Street

folio 500

city, town Denton

state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

c. , town

state

7. Description

Survey No. CAR-170 (PACS 3)

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Resource Count: 5

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Banning Property I is a 2-story, 2-bay, Four Square-style house on the north side of Dover Bridge Road in the Tanyard Vicinity, Caroline County. Constructed circa 1920, the building is massed-plan with an enclosed front porch, an east elevation addition, and an enclosed rear porch. There are four outbuildings associated with the building, including a barn, granary, and hen house, constructed circa 1920, and a modern pump house.

The structure has a pyramidal hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, a hipped dormer on the south elevation, and an interior brick chimney. It is of wood-frame construction with aluminum siding, and it has a rusticated concrete block foundation. The windows are double-hung aluminum. The house has enclosed porches on the south and north elevations. The porches both have hipped roofs and have been enclosed with aluminum siding and windows.

The south, or front elevation has an enclosed porch and a 1-story addition on the east side. The first story entrance is in the second bay of the enclosed porch. The fenestration pattern is symmetrical. The enclosed porch has a 3-light fixed-sash window in the first bay, and two 1/1 double-hung windows in the third and fourth bays. The second story has two 1/1 double-hung windows. There is a hipped-roof dormer centered on the roof, with one 2-light sliding window. There are louvered aluminum shutters affixed to all the windows except the dormer window. Typical elements of the style, including a pyramidal-hipped roof and hipped dormer are evident on this elevation. Alterations to the elevation include the enclosure of the porch and the addition built on the east side of the porch.

The east elevation has a 1-story hipped-roof addition and a wooden ramp leading up to that addition from the north. The fenestration pattern is regular, with two 1/1 double-hung windows in the addition and two paired 1/1 windows in the northern bay of the main block. The second story had two 1/1 double-hung windows and a small, square louvered vent. There are louvered aluminum shutters flanking all the windows. The chimney pierces the roof of this elevation.

The north, or rear elevation has an enclosed porch and a 1-story addition on the east side. There is an entrance in the second bay of the enclosed porch. The fenestration pattern is irregular, with two 1/1 double-hung windows flanking the door, one 1-light, fixed-sash window in the fourth bay of the enclosed porch, one 9-light door in the first bay of the addition and a set of sliding glass doors in the second bay of the addition. A railed wooden ramp leads to a small deck in front of the sliding glass doors. The second story has two 1/1 double-hung windows. There are louvered aluminum shutters attached to the second story windows.

The west elevation consists of the western elevation of the main block and the front and rear enclosed porches. The fenestration pattern is asymmetrical. The basement level has two 2-light fixed-sash windows. There is a pair of 1/1 double-hung windows in the west elevation of the enclosed rear porch. The enclosed front porch has one 2-light sliding window on the west elevation. The first story of the main block has two paired 1/1 double-hung windows in the first bay and a single 1/1 double-hung window in the second bay. The second story has three double-hung windows. There are louvered aluminum shutters affixed to the windows of the main block.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

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7. Description (Continued)

There are four outbuildings associated with this building. The first outbuilding is a 1-story barn, with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof. Constructed circa 1920, it is of wood-frame construction covered in vertical-board siding. The foundation is a combination of concrete block and wood beams. There are three large sliding doors on the east elevation. The north and south gable ends both have one 6/6 double-hung window centered on the wall and a louvered vent in the gable end. The barn is located northwest of the house and west of the other outbuildings.

The second outbuilding is a granary with a corrugated metal, front-gable roof. Constructed circa 1920, it is of wood-frame construction with vertical board siding. The granary is supported on piers. There is a doorway on the south elevation, and a grain door on the west elevation. It is located north of the house, east of the of the barn, and south of the hen house and pump house.

The third outbuilding is a hen house with a wood-shingled side-gable roof. Constructed circa 1920, it is of wood-frame construction with vertical board siding. There are a door and three 6-light windows on the south elevation and a door on the east elevation. The hen house has concrete foundation. The structure is located north of the corncrib and house, south of the pumphouse, and east of the barn.

The fourth outbuilding is a front-gable pumphouse. Constructed circa 1980, it is of wood-frame construction covered in plywood, and it has a door on the south elevation. It is located north of the house, corncrib, and hen house, and east of the barn.

Interior access to the buildings was not available.

The property is located on the north side of Dover Bridge Road, with agricultural property is to the west, north, and south, and residential property to the east. There are trees to the north and east, and cultivated fields to the west. The property's setting is rural, though a group of trailers has been established to the west around a commercial building.

8. Significance

Survey No. CAR-170 (PACS 3)

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<u> </u> prehistoric	<u> </u> archaeology-prehistoric	<u> </u> Community planning	<u> </u> landscape architecture	<u> </u> religion
<u> </u> 1400-1499	<u> </u> archeology-historic	<u> </u> conservation	<u> </u> law	<u> </u> science
<u> </u> 1500-1599	<u> </u> agriculture	<u> </u> economics	<u> </u> literature	<u> </u> sculpture
<u> </u> 1600-1699	<u> </u> architecture	<u> </u> education	<u> </u> military	<u> </u> social/
<u> </u> 1700-1799	<u> </u> art	<u> </u> engineering	<u> </u> music	<u> </u> humanitarian
<u> </u> 1800-1899	<u> </u> commerce	<u> </u> exploration/settlement	<u> </u> philosophy	<u> </u> theater
<u>x</u> 1900-	<u> </u> communication	<u> </u> industry	<u> </u> politics/government	<u> </u> transportation
		<u> </u> invention		<u> </u> other (specify)

Specific dates circa 1920		Builder/Architect	
check:	Applicable Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D and/or Applicable Exceptions: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G Level of Significance: ___national ___state ___local		

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Dorsey and Elizabeth Banning purchased 27.1 hectares (67 acres) of land on the north side of Dover Bridge Road and a tract of marshland from Elizabeth A. Pearson in 1918. In 1981 the land was divided, and the lot immediately surrounding the "Banning Personal Dwelling," comprised of less than 0.2 hectares (0.5 acres) was conveyed by Ruby L. Saulsbury as the executor of the estate of Dorsey Banning to Betty Joy Jones and Edwin L. Jones, Sr (Caroline County Clerk of Courts Office, Deed, Liber 211/Folio 500). Betty and Edwin Jones are the current owners of Banning Property I, which consists of the circa 1920 house and outbuildings.

The Four-square house was popular in both suburban and rural areas of the United States from the late 1890s into the 1920s. Four-square dwellings are usually 2- to 2½-stories tall with a simple square or rectangular plan, low-pitched, hipped roof, and a front entrance, usually off-centered, which served as the focal point of the facade. They also commonly featured dormers on all planes of the roof and a wide 1-story front porch. Inside are usually four roughly equal-sized rooms on each floor, with a side stairway. Exterior wall surfaces were generally clad in clapboards or wood shingles, with some brick examples. In vernacular examples, the Four-square often featured hipped dormers, a 1-story, full-width front porch, and double-hung sash windows.

The development of the Four-square house was part of a stylistic movement known as "Rectilinear" which represented a reaction against the ornate Queen Anne style of the late 1880s. It was part of the same movement which produced the Colonial Revival style which returned to the symmetry of Georgian and Federal designs, and the Prairie School which stressed horizontal lines and intersecting, perpendicular planes. Four-square homes contain features of both the Colonial Revival and Prairie styles but the style developed independently from them (Wells 1987: 51). Like Colonial Revival houses, Four-square homes emphasize geometric forms, and like Prairie houses, they have low-pitched roofs and windows that feature multi-light sash. Yet the Four-square houses also differ from these other styles in significant ways. Unlike Colonial Revival houses, Four-squares do not contain historical features such as Palladian windows, fanlights, and ornamented bracketing. They also often have off-center entrances. Designers of Four-squares rejected the Prairie School emphasis on horizontal lines and irregular forms.

From the architectural avant-garde, the Four-square form moved to popular builder's magazines, beginning in 1895 when published drawings of such houses began appearing. Companies such as Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck included Four-square variations among the designs for which they offered complete, pre-cut materials shipped ready for assembly (Wells 1987: 53).

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

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8. Significance (Continued)

Most inhabitants of the project area were engaged in farming at the time of first settlement. The barn was the principal building erected on a farm which provided space for cows, horses, equipment, and hay, straw or tobacco storage. The barns most frequently found in the project area were the all-purpose barn, used for storage of animals, feed and mechanical equipment, or tobacco barns, specifically constructed for the purpose of storing and curing tobacco.

Throughout the nineteenth century, barns increased in size or were newly built to include space for smaller animals, such as poultry and pigs, and as a place for the threshing and storage of grain. Their size also increased during the nineteenth century as the introduction of improved equipment led to more efficient and profitable operations, and, consequently, to increased need for storage facilities (Grow 1985: 60, 76). Typically, livestock was housed on the lower level, while the upper level was reserved for the storage of hay and straw, and the threshing and storage of feed grains.

The Dutch and English styles became popular forms of barns which were then adapted to perform specific farm functions, such as livestock storage, tobacco-curing or dairying. Dutch barns were nearly square in plan and covered with a highly pitched roof. They employed a three-bay design with a large central door in the gable end. The first story was used for grain storage, threshing and animal shelter, while hay was stored in a loft area. The English barn also contained three bays with a central entry but the openings are along the eave wall of the barn, not the gable end. The roof of the English barn is low pitched (Arthur and Witney 1988: 36-83). Foundation walls were frequently of fieldstone masonry construction which was sometimes used for gable end walls construction. Vertical wood sheathing was a common exterior siding. Roofs were covered with shingle, slate, or metal.

Chicken houses are utilitarian structures used to provide protection for the chickens to nest and roost. The size of the structure was dependant on the number of chickens in the flock. Early chicken houses were simple structures constructed of rough timber and reused boards, and did not conform to specific traditional building forms. Chicken houses throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were of varied forms and material without distinctive external features to indicate their use. Often older outbuildings were converted for use as chicken houses. The structures were commonly constructed to face south or east to provide direct sunlight and circulation. The location of the building on well-drained, sandy soil was another effort to keep the chicken house dry and disease free. Chicken houses were also constructed against other outbuildings which used the existing building as the rear wall of the chicken house. Free-standing structures were built into hillsides, with a high stone foundation. The banked building was sheltered by the hillside on three sides, and allowed for a 3-story structure. In the twentieth century chicken farming became specialized resulting in standardized, recognizable chicken houses. A long, low, broadly-pitched gable roof structure of pole construction characterizes chicken houses of the twentieth century.

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

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8. Significance (Continued)

In areas of extensive grain farming, or on smaller farms when large barns which house multiple function were not built, outbuildings specifically designed for drying and storing grain were built. Two examples of this type of outbuilding are the granary and the corncrib. Silos are a later outgrowth of this tradition.

Granaries are mostly small, rectangular, gable-roofed structures used for storing small grains like wheat, barley and oats. These buildings are built on piers and have a limited number of openings to discourage infiltration by rodents or other vermin. The interior of the granaries often features double-wall construction, and a division of the space into individual bins (Noble and Cleek 1995, 155).

History of Surrounding Area

In June 1631 Cecil Calvert, the Second Lord Baltimore received a royal charter from Charles I founding the English colony of Maryland. This land was inhabited by the Choptanks, Nanticokes, Wicomeses and other peoples when English explorers and early settlers arrived. Caroline County was founded in 1774 from Queen Anne and Dorchester Counties. It differs from other Eastern Shore counties in having no border on the Chesapeake Bay, though access to the Bay is assured by means of the Choptank River (Rairigh 1950, 1095). The majority of Caroline County's population descended from families of English ancestry. African-Americans arrived as slaves and have remained the largest minority population in the county although, slavery was much less prevalent in Caroline County than in neighboring Eastern Shore counties. From the end of the eighteenth century to the present, the county's population has been primarily Quaker or Methodist. Both groups contributed to a strong anti-slavery sentiment in the county years before the Civil War.

A boundary dispute which periodically grew violent discouraged settlers from entering parts of the future Caroline County which lay near the unresolved border of Delaware and Maryland. By the time much of the county was deemed safe to occupy in 1761, other Eastern Shore planters, as in Talbot County, had already begun to diversify their crops. A large proportion of the land under cultivation in Caroline County was held by small farmers (Rairigh 1950, 1100, 1104-5). Farmers in Caroline County had never depended upon tobacco, and in 1840 they produced none at all (Rairigh 1950, 1105). Instead farms produced a variety of livestock, grains, produce, dairy products and other goods.

After the Civil War, the arrival of the Maryland and Delaware Railroad in 1869, which ran north along the Eastern Shore peninsula, opened northern markets for Caroline County produce (Rairigh 1950, 1114). With the development of refrigerated cars and later automobiles, truck farming of fruits and vegetables along with dairy production became more profitable. In the 1950s, the Chesapeake Bay Bridge brought renewed life to truck farming and poultry production (Brugger 1988, 577). Seafood production was never a leading industry for Caroline County as it was for other Eastern Shore counties.

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STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

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8. Significance (Continued)

The Choptank River served as a natural transportation corridor, encouraging the development of many small landings along the Caroline County shore. But the river also served as a barrier between the citizens of Caroline County and the port villages which were developing on the Talbot County side of the river. The port of Dover arose from John Barker's ferry on the Talbot County side of the Choptank River which was first mentioned in the records of 1663 (Preston 1983, 80). Its importance derived from the fresh water content of the river at that point. Ships from England sought Dover's harbor in order to kill the salt water shipworms which were notoriously destructive to wooden ships. After a failed bid by Dover to become the Eastern Shore capital in the late eighteenth century, Dover Ferry moved its crossing two mile upriver and Dover began to decline into obscurity. The new ferry location was a deep and narrow section of the river, with extensive marshes on the Caroline County side. The road was extended through the marsh and the ferry was established (Mullikin 1961, 42). The Dover name lingers in several place names, including Dover Road and Dover Bridge. Dover Ferry and later Dover Bridge, provided Caroline County with an important land link to Talbot County. In 1810 Talbot and Caroline county citizens petitioned for a bridge in the vicinity of Dover Ferry (History of Caroline County, 32-33). Historic maps indicate that a bridge was constructed in subsequent years at the site of the Dover Ferry crossing. A later replacement was one of the earliest cast-iron bridges in Maryland (History of Road Building in Maryland, 125). The bridge was constructed as a moveable structure in order to accommodate the height of the vessels which navigated the Choptank River and is labeled the "Dover Draw Bridge" on an 1873 map of the area (Martenet). The current structure is a Warren truss, swing moveable bridge which was built in 1933 (Survey Form).

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM
RESOURCE NAME: Banning Property I
SURVEY NO.: CAR-170 (PACS 3)
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8. Significance (Continued)

National Register Evaluation:

Constructed circa 1920, the Banning Property I is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The property is not eligible under Criterion A, as research conducted indicates no association with any historic events or trends significant in the development of national, state or local history. Historic research indicates that the property has no association with persons who have made specific contributions to history, and therefore, it does not meet Criterion B. It is not eligible under Criterion C, as it has undergone extensive alterations, including the addition of aluminum siding and aluminum replacement windows, the enclosure of the front and rear porches, and the addition of a side wing. The outbuildings are suffering from deterioration. The house and outbuildings are no longer associated with the agricultural acreage as the property was conveyed to the Joneses with only the property immediately surrounding the house. The property lacks the integrity of its design, materials, workmanship, and association. Finally, the structure has no known potential to yield important information, and therefore, is not eligible under Criterion D.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility Not Recommended <u>XX</u>
Comments _____	

Reviewer, OPS: <u>Alfred [Signature]</u>	Date: <u>6/29/98</u>
Reviewer, NR Program: <u>Blenky</u>	Date: <u>1/8/98</u>

[Handwritten signature]

9. Major Bibliographical References Survey No. CAR-170 (PACS 3)

See Attached

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name Fowling Creek, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan Taylor/Caroline Hall

organization P.A.C. Spero & Company

date February 1998/Revised May 1998

street & number 40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 412

telephone (410) 296-1635

city or town Baltimore

state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposed only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCP/DHCD
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
(410) 514-7600

CONTINUATION SHEET

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Banning Property I

SURVEY NO.: CAR-170 (PACS 3)

ADDRESS: 20820 Dover Bridge Road, Tanyard Vicinity, Caroline County

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

- Arthur, Eric and Dudley Whitney. 1972. The Barn: A Vanishing Landmark in North America. New York: Arrowhead Press.
- Brugger, Robert J. 1988. Maryland. A Middle Temperament 1634-1980. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.
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- Cochrane, Laura, ed. [1920] 1971. History of Caroline County, Maryland from its beginnings. Reprint. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1971.
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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

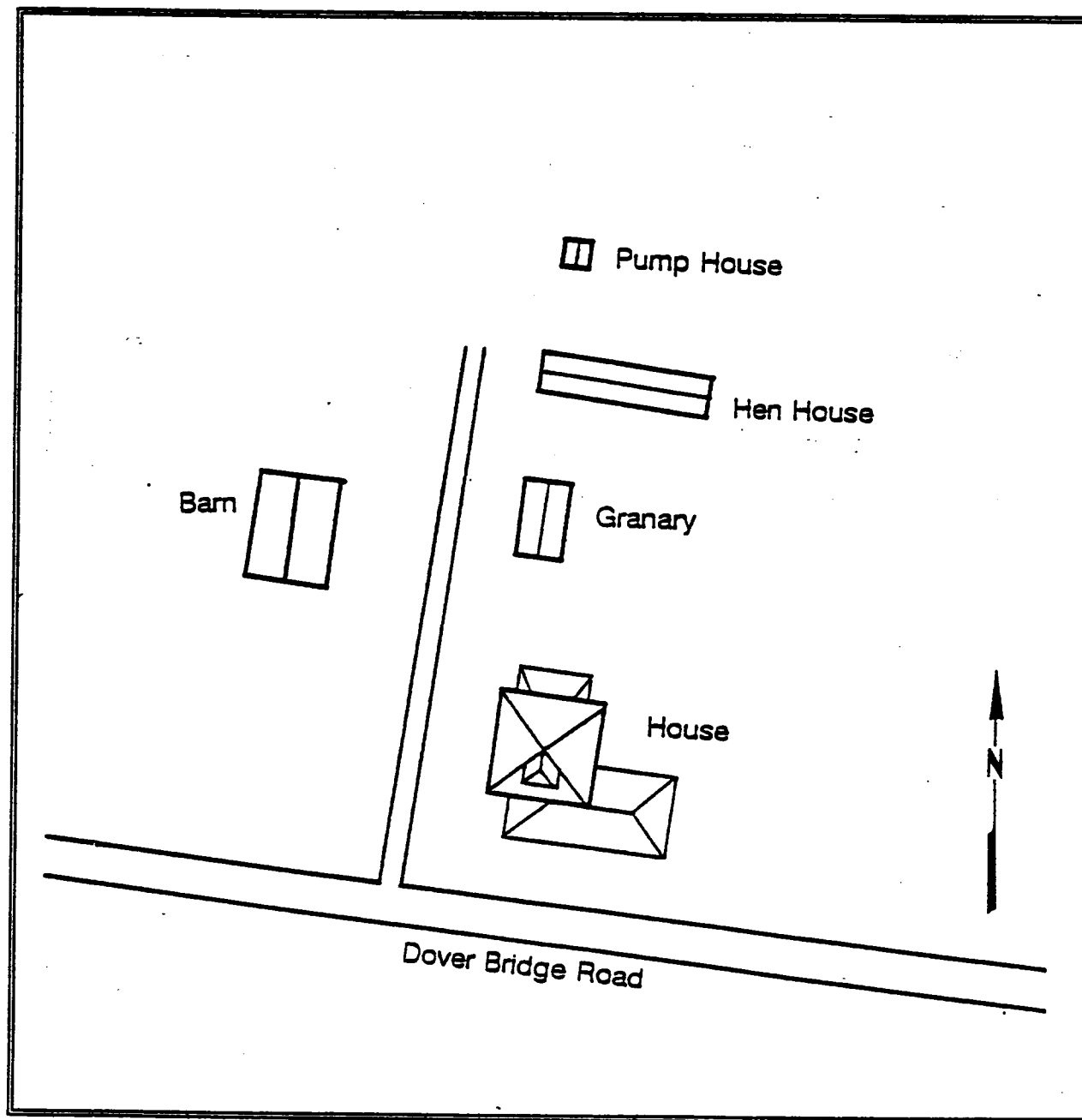
RESOURCE NAME: Banning Property I

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RESS: 20820 Dover Bridge Road, Tanyard Vicinity, Caroline County

10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Resource Sketch Map:



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ADDRESS: 20820 Dover Bridge Road, Tanyard Vicinity, Caroline County

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Eastern Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period Theme (s): Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s): Agriculture

RESOURCE TYPE:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form): Buildings

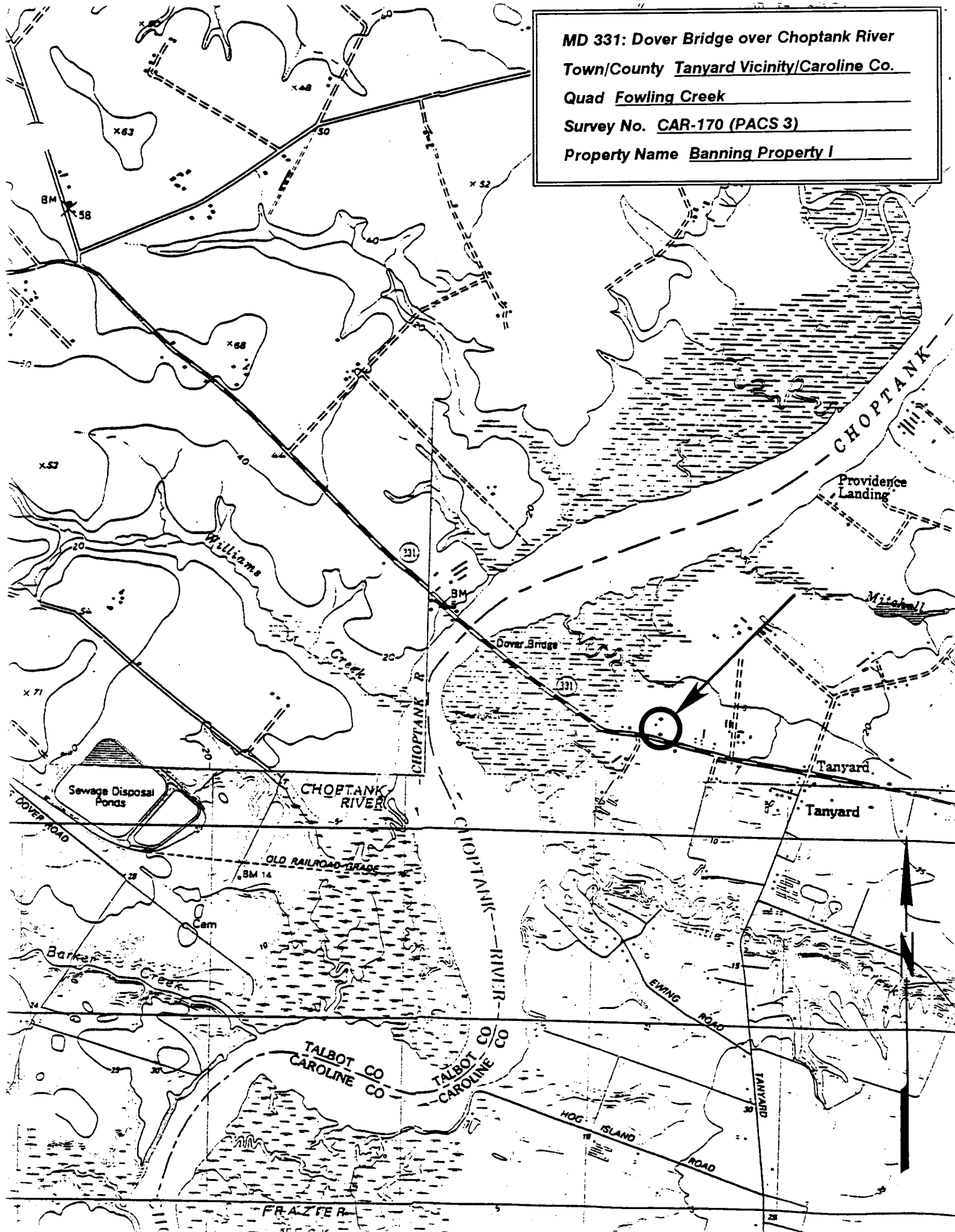
Historic Environment (urban, suburban, village, or rural): rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): private residence, agriculture

Known Design Source (write none if unknown): none

Preparer:
P.A.C. Spero & Company
February 1998/Revised May 1998

MD 331: Dover Bridge over Choptank River
Town/County Tanyard Vicinity/Caroline Co.
Quad Fowling Creek
Survey No. CAR-170 (PACS 3)
Property Name Banning Property I





CAR-170

BANNING PROPERTY I

CAROLINE COUNTY, MD.

SUSAN TAYLOR

1198

MID SHIP

SOUTH ELEVATION

1 OF 15



CAR-170

BANNING, PROPERTY 1
CAROLINE COUNTY, MD

SUSAN TAYLOR

1198

MD SHPO

SOUTHEAST CORNER

2 OF 15



CAR 170

BANNING PROPERTY I

CAROLINE COUNTY, MD

SUSAN TAYLOR

1198

MD SHPO

EAST ELEVATION

3 OF 15



CAR 170

BANNING PROPERTY

CAROLINE COUNTY MD

SUSAN TAYLOR

1192

MD SNPO

NORTHEAST CORNER

4 OF 15



CAR-ITO

BANNING PROPERTY 1

CAROLINE COUNTY, MD

SUSAN TAYLOR

1198

MD SHPO

NORTH ELEVATION

5 OF 15



CAR 170

BANNING PROPERTY I

CAROLINE COUNTY, MD.

SUEAN TAYLOR

1198

MD SHPO

NORTHWEST CORNER

LG OF 15



- 1 CAR-170 (PACS 3)
- 2 BANNING PROPERTY I
- 3 CAROLINE CO., MD
- 4 SUSAN TAYLOR
- 5 JANUARY 1998
- 6 MARYLAND SHPO
- 7 HOUSE, WEST ELEVATION
- 8 7 OF 15



1 CAR-170 (PACS 3)

2 BANNING PROPERTY I

3 CAROLINE CO, MD

4 SUSAN TAYLOR

5 JANUARY 1998

6 MARYLAND SHPO

7 HOUSE, SW CORNER LOOKING NE

8 8 OF 15



- 1 CAR-170 (PACS 3)
- 2 BANNING PROPERTY I
- 3 CAROLINE CO., MD
- 4 SUSAN TAYLOR
- 5 JANUARY 1998
- 6 MARYLAND SHPO
- 7 BARN, SOUTH & EAST ELEVATIONS
- 8 9 OF 15



- 1 CAR-170 (PACS 3)
- 2 BANNING PROPERTY I
- 3 CAROLINE CO., MD
- 4 SUSAN TAYLOR
- 5 JANUARY 1998
- 6 MARYLAND SHPO
- 7 BARN, NORTH & WEST ELEVATIONS
- 8 10 OF 15



1 CAR-170 (PACS 3)

2 BANNING PROPERTY I

3 CAROLINE CO., MD

4 SUSAN TAYLOR

5 JANUARY 1998

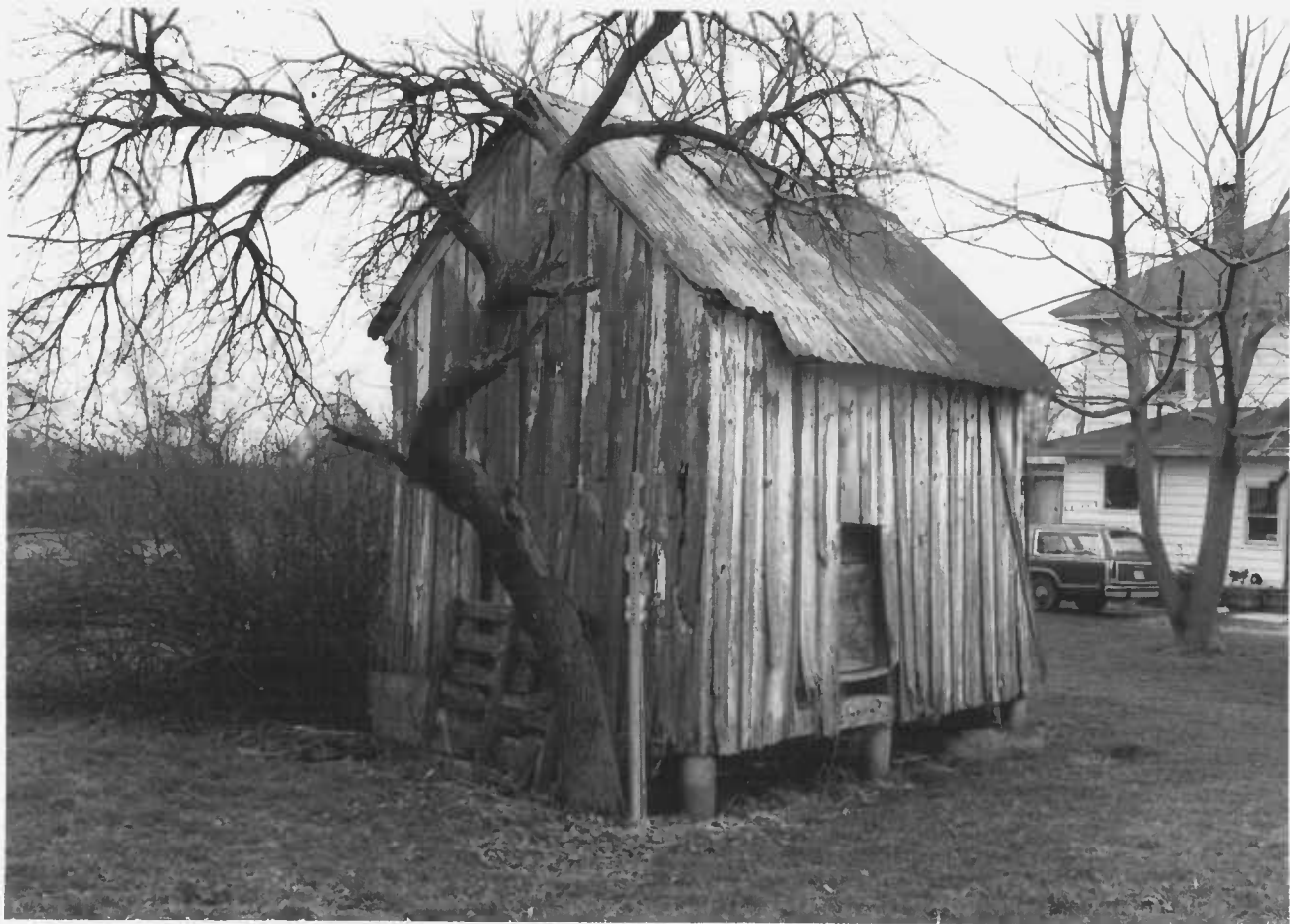
6 MARYLAND SHPO

7 HEN HOUSE, NORTH & WEST ELEVATIONS

8 11 OF 15



- 1 CAR-170 (PACS 3)
- 2 BANNING PROPERTY L
- 3 CAROLINE CO, MD
- 4 SUSAN TAYOR
- 5 JANUARY 1998
- 6 MARYLAND SHPO
- 7 HEN HOUSE, SOUTH EAST ELEVATIONS
- 8 12 OF 15



1 CAR-170 (PACS 3)

2 BANNING PROPERTY I

3 CAROLINE CO, MD

4 SUSAN TAYLOR

5 JANUARY 1998

6 MARYLAND SHPO

7 GRANARY, NORTH WEST ELEVATIONS

8 13 OF 15



1 CAP-170 (PACS 3)

2 BANNING PROPERTY I

3 CAROLINE Co, MD

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7 PUMP HOUSE, SOUTH : EAST ELEVATIONS

8 14 OF 15



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